Agricultural.

INSECT REMEDIES.—Many of our agricultural and horticultural papers publish receipts for the destruction of the insects which infest house and garden plants, but often do it in so loose a way that the amateur is in great danger of doing more harm than good in carrying them into practice. In his little book on Window Gardening, the editor of the *Horticulturist* thus gives the result of some experience in this line:

"Years ago, when we had charge of a small conservatory, we tried the effect of sulphur on hot coals to clear the infested plants. Every insect succumbed before its direful fumes; so did also the plants: hardly a leaf remained on the stems the following day, and the sere leafless branches spoke to me in terms of sad reproach through their mute lips. I was then a tyro in the business, and greatly desired to have everything done *thoroughly*.

Thus I learned that there is no teacher like experience, his school is a hard one, he is a stern disciplinarian, but when his lessons are once learned they are not forgotten, but are indelibly printed upon the pages of memory. Again I tried tobacco tea, and in it steeped each treasured Rose, each loved Fuchsia, and they looked so worn and weary after it that I took heart sick with my efforts in their behalf. Since then I have been shy of trying such experiments, and content myself with hand brushing and washing, but still more with the daily care, the constant loving attention, which is much the surest and safest for flowers.

For red spiders Mr. Williams recommends the use of common red pepper. One person should hold the plant upside down, while another dusts on the pepper from the common pepper castor. Care must be taken that none of the pepper falls on the earth in which the plant is growing. It should be thoroughly dusted upon the under side of the leaves; dip once or twice in clear milk-warm water to remove the pepper, but do not allow the plant to remain in the water, nor dip too many without changing the water.

CRANBERRIES.—The consumption of this fruit is extending rapidly into all parts of the world; it is becoming more and more a household necessity. No tea-table is now considered complete without it, and a on ship voyage it is of almost indispensable utility. New Jersey raises the largest bulk of cranberries in this country, employing about six thousand acres for the purpose, the value of the crop raised on which, last year, was $600,000. The whole cranberry crop of the country is estimated at about $1,500,000. Massachusetts raises not less than ten thousand barrels a year. Within the past five years Wisconsin has made rapid progress in the culture of the cranberry, and the crop in that State this season is estimated at $300,000. The average price per barrel of this fruit is $10, Cape Cod cranberries commanding the highest price. The fruit raised on the cape is the best of its kind in the world. It is exported largely to England, and finds its way to the Queen's dinner table.

Those who have spots usually regarded as waste places on their farms, places too wet to plough or to mow, may, by proper management, have their cranberry patch, and grow for home consumption and for market. Let such wastes be utilized by growing cranberries.

We quote the above from *Working People*, not only for the information which it contains, but also to direct the attention of our readers to the fact of the statement that the value of the cranberry crop on 600 acres was only $600,000 or $100 per acre. Many of our correspondents have very exaggerated ideas of the profits of this crop, and will hardly believe us when we say that we think this to be a fair average for the *whole crop*.

MULCH FOR STRAWBERRIES.—The Massachusetts *Ploughman*, in answer to the inquiries, gives the following advice in regard to mulchy strawberries:

We think mulching of leaves or forest mould to be about as good as anything to mulch in summer with. Straw would do equally well, perhaps, but green or fresh cut grass, where the seed is not matured, is rather better. If tan bark is easily accessible, we would use a thin coating of it, just around the crown of the plants, say not exceeding an inch, in preference to almost any other. Away from the plants and in the walks, it may be spread thicker. Tan bark acts as a sort of specific manure, as well as a mulch for the strawberry, retaining moisture and keeping the soil fine and mellow under it.

IVY.—There seems to be a sad tangle among our amateurs on the Ivy question; their specimens seem to have been sadly mixed up, either before or after maturing. One cause of this is to be found in the fact that one or more plants are called by the name, which have little or no relation to the Hedera or Ivy family. The true Ivy is the *Hedera helix*; it is of very slow growth, hardy, and very susceptible to dry weather, it is the common out door Joy. The plant known by the popular name of German Ivy is no true ivy, as its botanical name (Senecio Scandens) clearly indicates. It grows more rapidly than any of the varieties which have more claim to relationship with the Hedera family.

FEEDING CATTLE IN TRANSIT.—A London butcher has patented a method of feeding and watering cattle in cars. At convenient stations on the road, a hay rack and water trough are suspended at the end of a balanced lever, and on filling the trough with water through a pipe running into it, are lowered close to the car and at a convenient height for the animals. When the trough is emptied, the weight at the other end of the lever draws it up again out of the way. The cost of apparatus for feeding thirty cars at once is estimated at $4,260—a small amount when we consider the increased value of the stock.

HORSE SHOEING.—Never touch the bars, frog, sole or outer surface with a knife, or rasp. Shoe with light, thin shoes, that allow the sole, bars and frog to be brought in contact with the ground, and thus bear their due proportion of the horse's weight. Use small nails, and not over five of them. Never allow the points to be driven high up the wall of the hoof. For ordinary service in the country during the summer months, use only tips, which protect the toe, but leave the entire ground surface of the foot unprotected.

CAUSE OF THE POTATO DISEASE.—Prof. A. S. Wilson states, in the *Chemical News*, that analyses of the tubers of diseased potatoes exhibit the presence of only one fourth the quantity of the salts of magnesia and lime usually found in healthy ones. Lime prevents the development of fungi; may not this development in the vessels of plants be furthered by its deficiency? He recommends as a preventive of this disease, furnishing the plant with the proper proportion of these salts.

MICE IN ORCHARDS.—To prevent mischief by mice in orchards, whether plowed or not, the grass around the trees should be carefully hoed away a foot or more, and the loose, clean earth should be drawn or heaped up around them. In different parts of the orchard, but away from the trees, sheaves of straw or cornstalks should be placed. In these the mice will gather, and they may be destroyed in large numbers by placing some cornmeal mixed with arsenic among the sheaves.

Scientific.

GALVANIC ELECTRICITY.—Put a rod of amalgamated zinc in a glass cell filled with dilute acid, and it will be seen that the apparent action is limited to the gradual production of a few bubbles of gas. On placing this copper wire in the cell beside the zinc, there is no change until I allow the two metals to touch, when you see torrents of bubbles are evolved from the surface of the copper wire. On substituting platinum or silver for the copper we get a similar effect, and that whether we join the metals within the liquid or at a point exterior to it. Thus, if I join the copper wire to this galvanometer, and connect the other end of the coil with the zinc rod, you see that the magnetic needle is deflected as long as contact continues; but immediately on breaking the circuit, the action on the needle and the evolution of bubbles cease instantly. Such an arrangement of two metals, in a liquid capable of acting on one of them, is called a galvanic battery, and by means of it, in connection with a very delicate galvanometer on the other side of the Atlantic, we are able to send telegraphic signals across the ocean.

From the fact that the bubbles of gas are given off from the surface of the copper, we might suppose that it was that metal which was acted on; but if we were to weigh them, we should find that it was the zinc which had lost weight, while the copper remained quite unacted on. The dissolved metal is known as the positive, and the unacted metal as the negative; in fact, there is less tendency to solution on the part of the copper when connected with the zinc than in the absence of the latter metal, which, on the other hand, is far more rapidly dissolved than it would be alone.

DIAMONDS AS SAWS.—The application of diamonds to mechanical purposes still progresses: we have in former pages noticed the stone-boring machine and stone-carving machine, and now another American inventor has started a diamond sawing-machine for cutting stone. The saw is hung in the usual way; the blade is of steel, but at intervals along this blade the diamonds are set in what are called 'cutter-blocks.' In actual work, it is found necessary to give a peculiar movement to the saw: (1) a forward motion, which makes the cut; (2) a lifting motion, which takes the saw back to its starting-place without dragging out the diamonds; (3) a feeding motion, which lowers the saw to the proper place for making a new cut; and all these are susceptible of modification, according as the stone to be sawed is hard or soft. The diamond saw requires more power to work it than the ordinary saw; but in half an hour it will cut as deeply into a hard block of stone as the ordinary saw in half a day. If a diamond should by any chance become loose, it is caught in a wire-sieve, and can be reset after a little practice by any intelligent workman.

Ornamental iron-work can now be cut with a saw, in the same manner as fretwork. The saws are driven by steam, and they leave the edges of the iron clean and sharp without filing. Specimens were exhibited at a recent meeting of the Institute of British Architects. The process, which is described as inexpensive, is the invention of a mechanist in Paris.

A CURIOUS fact was mentioned at a meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemical Society. Some five years ago, one of the great blast furnaces at Jarrow, when tapped in the usual way, poured forth nothing but slag. This was a surprise and disappointment, for iron had been put in, and iron ought to have flowed out. Repeated trials were made but always with the same barren result, until at last the furnace was left to cool, after which it again became productive. Last year the furnace was pulled down, and then the mystery was explained. The original bottom of the furnace had melted in the intense heat; the molten iron ran down and melted the clay in which the foundations were dug, and in the cavity thus formed a solid mass of iron weighing one hundred and twenty tons was discovered. This was the iron that should have flowed out at the tap-hole. It had to be extracted in a more troublesome way, and was blown to pieces by dynamite.

Dynamite is a mixture of that dangerous explosive nitro-glycerine and clay. The clay is a peculiar kind, called Kieselguhr by the Germans, and is found in prodigious depositsnear Luneburg. It is described as nearly pure silica, consisting of shells of infusoria of past ages. The explosive force is amazing. Nine ounces fired on the top of a block of iron two feet six inches long and one foot six inches thick, split it completely in two. Another advantage of dynamite is, that it is not affected by damp, and can therefore be used for explosions under water.

WHAT CAUSES THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HARDENED AND UNHARDENED STEEL.—It is known that steel, when quickly cooled after heating, assumes more or less hardness and brittleness, the color, texture and density of the material being altered. As to the causes of difference between hardened and unhardened steel, there are merely conjectures on the subject. At a recent meeting of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, one of the secretaries, Dr. Du Bois Reymond, announced that a prize of £40 would be awarded in July, 1876, to any one who would best solve the problem, by experiment, whether the causes referred to were physical or chemical, or both. Accurate comparative analyses are required, especially of the relative quantities of carbon in the free and combined state, and also observations of the physical qualities of the materials. The memoir may be written in German, French, Latin or English, and is to be sent to the Academy—with sealed note and motto—before the 1st of March, 1876.

IN the journalism of the future exact maps and diagrams of localities described may accompany news dispatches by telegraph. A member of the Parisian Academy of Science has devised a method to this effect, in which a numerally graduated semi-circular plate of glass is laid by the telegrapher over the map to be transmitted, and a pencil of mica, attached to a pivoted strip of metal, also divided into numbers, allowed to move over the plate. Looking through a fixed eye-piece, the operator traces out his map on the glass with the adjustable mica pencil, and noticing the numbers successively touched on the plate and on the moving metal arm, telegraphs them to his correspondent, who, by means of an exactly similar apparatus, is thereby enabled to trace out an exactly similar map.

PRODUCTION OF LIGHT IN STONES.—When various kinds of hard stones are pressed by the workmen (with their hands) against quickly revolving grindstones, the transparent stones become pervaded throughout with a yellowish-red light, like that of red hot iron. Opaque stones give a red light, at the place of contact, with halo and sparks.

MODELING CLAY.—Clay for modeling may be procured at any pottery for a few cents a pound. It should be kept quite wet by sprinkling it with water through a rose, and by keeping it covered, when one is not at work, with an oil-cloth.

A CINCINNATI man is said to be training himself for his approaching marriage by passing several hours in a boiler shop.

Domestic.

PRIMITIVE GARDENING.—Taking the Bible account, it would appear that God made a garden before He made man; and this leads us to infer that a good garden must be a good thing. Nor does it follow that we should grow weeds, for apples of discord, but only such productions as tend to give life, health, and happiness.

We also believe that it was originally intended that all men should cultivate the earth. One may raise root crops, another may raise grain, another fruits, or one may combine them all in one great garden. It is no longer a curse for man to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Indeed, it is an established fact in physiology that vigorous bodily exercise a portion of the time is indispensable to healthful conditions. Insects, reptile, animal, and man must work to live. Look at the industrious ant, the busy bee, the active bird, yea, and even the majestic forest tree bows its head and bends and twists before the winds of heaven, all in the way of healthful exercise. So *we* should work, and why not in a garden? We can not all be farmers if we would, but we can, most of us, have at least a rod or two of ground in which to plant and grow flowers, roots, and fruits. We can at least have a *window* garden, and raise vines, plants, and shrubs in pots, if nothing more. And oh, how fragrant, how beautiful are those roses, lilies, and begonias! One feels like petting each bud, sprig, and leaf. How graceful that twining ivy! how it climbs heavenward! We often hear the question, "Do animals reason?" and it may be asked with almost equal propriety, "Do plants feel?"

Now, when it is realized that a considerable part of a family's living may be procured from a good garden at a trifling cost, it follows that it must be a matter of real economy for all who can to have a good garden. To facilitate this matter, and make it convenient for every reader of this to take the necessary steps to secure so desirable an object, we have arranged with one of the best seedsmen in New York to furnish us with just what may be wanted to plant a garden. Vegetable and flower seeds will be sent by return mail, prepaid, to any post-office in the United States or Territories. Ladies, give your husbands and sons no rest till they take the necessary steps to have a garden. Gentlemen, secure a promise from your wives and daughters that they will help tend a garden if you procure the seeds and prepare the ground. It will bring roses to their cheeks, sweet breath to their lungs, and warm blood to their hands and feet to work in a garden. Instead of a task, it will soon become a real pleasure to plant, weed, train, water and fertilize growing plants. In this way we commune with nature and with nature's God. Blessings on the gardener!

IF A CHILD WANTS A LIGHT TO GO TO SLEEP BY, give it one. The sort of Spartan firmness which walks off and takes the candle, and shuts all the doors between the household cheer and warmth and the pleasant stir of the evening mirth, and leaves a little son or daughter to hide its head under the bed clothes, and get to sleep as best it can, is not at all admirable. Not that the dear mother means to be cruel when she tries this or that hardening process, treating human nature as if it were clay to be molded into any shape she may please. Very likely she has no idea whatever of the injury and suffering she causes, or perhaps her heart aches; but she perserveres, thinking she is doing right. Children are often obliged to endure a great deal of unnecessary hardship by being subjected to absurd methods of discipline which every good mother ought to avoid.—*Herald of Health.*

UNQUESTIONING OBEDIENCE we mmst demand from the child for her own safety. It may often be a question of life and death whether the little girl runs when she is called, or throws away something she has in her hands instead of putting it into her mouth. But has not this habit of obedience a higher office than this? It is the first yielding of the untrained will to rightful authority, and as such has an immense significance. The mother who cannot train her daughters and sons to obedience were better childness, for she is but giving to her country elements of weakness not elements of strength. She is furnishing future inmates for jails, penitentiaries, and prisons, and putting arms into the hands of the enemies of law and order.

COLD CUSTARD.—Take one fourth of a calf's rennet, wash it well, cut in pieces and put it into a decanter with a pint of grape wine. In a day or two it will be fit to use. To one pint of milk add a teaspoonful of the wine. Sweeten the milk and flavor it with vanilla, rose water or lemon. Warm it a little and add the wine, stirring it slightly. Pour it immediately into cups or glasses, and in a few minutes it will become a custard. It makes a firmer curd to put in the wine, omitting the sugar. It may be eaten with sugar and cream.

TO PRESERVE HONEY.—Honey cannot be preserved from solidifying or crystallizing by any process we know of. But it may be kept for a year or more by sealing it up air-tight, after straining, in glass cans or jars, and the crystallizing will be deferred somewhat by pasting paper around the jars to exclude the light. It should be kept in a cool cellar, or it will ferment. If any of our readers know of a better way we shall be glad to hear of it.

RHUBARB WINE.—One that is called very nice. Six pounds of rhubarb, one gallon of water, and four pounds of sugar. First, remove the skin from the rhubarb, then bruise it in a mortar, put it in the water and let it stand one week, strain and put it in a jug, or anything else, with the sugar until fermented. Have it well shaken so that the sugar will be dissolved. After fermentation strain into a jug or bottles and cork tight.

APPLE TARTLETS.—Peel six large apples, boil to a pulp, mix with sugar, cloves and lemon, peel to taste; let this mixture stand till quite cold, then mix with two ounces of dried currants. Make a light puff paste, obtain a large flat baking tin, and pour the mixture in. Cover with pastry, and bake half an hour in a very hot oven.

VINEGAR.—Take two gallons water and add 2½ lbs. brown sugar and 2 gills fresh yeast. Keep warm 3 or 4 days—then draw it off and add 2 ounces each cream tartar and chopped raisins; it will be ready for use in a few weeks if kept very warm at first.

MUCILAGE OR GUM ARABIC.—According to R. Botlier, the fomula affords a mucilage which will keep in the hottest weather: Gum Arabic, 12 troy ounces; glycerine, 8 fluid ounces; water, 16 fluid ounces.

I THINK I restrict myself within bounds in saying that so far as I have observed in life, ten men have failed from defect in morals where one has failed from defect in intellect.—*Horace Mann.*

A HOUSEKEEPER, writing of poor servants, says that if women would study housekeeping as their husbands study law, medicine, and book-keeping, there would be much less complaint of bad servants.

Humorous.

A MINISTER once was heard explaining to his congregation that Urim and Thummim were the names of two precious stones which were set in the high priest's breastplate of judgment, and when consulted they displayed the will of God by showing a wonderful brilliancy, though they gave no luster if the matter required were disapproved. "My brethren, this is what the learned Jewish and Christian expositors tell us concerning these two precious stones—the stones are lost, but, my Christian brethern, we need them not, we have a surer means of discovering the will of God; and still it is by Urim and Thummim, if we alter a single letter in one of those mysterious words. Take your Bible, my brethren, use him and thumb him, and you will discover the will of God as surely as ever the high priest did by the story of the breastplate."

THE New Orleans Pic. tells of an enormous rat, gray with age, and fat as an alderman, that appeared on Canal street there in the midst of the flood, bearing in his mouth something that fluttered about like a piece of paper. He was tired and bedraggled, and deposited his burden behind a box and sat down to rest. A gentleman made a dash at his ratship, and away he went, leaving behind the article brought in his mouth and which proved to be a five-dollar greenback, Whether the rat intended this as a contribution to the sufferers by the overflow, or was himself moving to avoid the encroaching waters, the editor was unable to say, but certain it is that he has not yet returned to claim the property.

A FEW days ago a hungry party sat down at the well-spread supper table of a Sound steamer, upon which one of the dishes contained a trout of moderate size. A serious-looking individual drew this dish toward him, saying, apologetically, "This is fast day with me." His next neighbor, an Irish gentleman, immediately inserted his fork into the fish and transferred it to his own plate, remarking, "Sir, do you suppose nobody has a sowl to be saved but yourself?"

A MAN who snores was described by his friend, the other day, as follows: "Snores? Oh, no, I guess not—no name for it. When you wake up in the morning and find that the house you lodge in has been moved half a mile during the night by the respiratory vehemence of a fellow-lodger, you may get some idea of that fellow's performance. His landlady gets the house moved back by turning his bed around.

MOCKING-BIRDS can imitate human actions as well as human voices, it seems. A Macon, Ga., paper says that two pets of this stripe got jealous of each other and undertook to fight it out in desperate fashion. One of them getting enough of it sang out "quit, quit," and followed this up by crying "police, police." And, oddly enough, there was a policeman within hearing who came up and stopped the fight.

WHEN the celebrated Joseph Lancaster was in Washington, he delivered a lecture in the House of Representatives, from the Speaker's chair. Mr. Clay, then Speaker, complimented him by saying the chair had never been filled so well. Mr. Lancaster modestly replied, that "Man in his best estate, was of very little account: that the Speaker's chair had never been filled with anything better than CLAY."

A TERRE HAUTE man has forgiven his wife five times for running away from him; but we suspect that when the woman takes to bringing back with her the gentleman with whom she elopes, to receive his forgiveness, the old gentleman will lose his equanimity and reach the conclusion that forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. A man can't stand everything.

BEN ZINE asked O'Shea: "How is it that the most reliable account of the deluge makes no mention of Irishmen being taken into the ark?" "Divil the one was there!" said O'Shea. "How, then, was the race perpetuated?" queried Ben. "Faith!" said O'Shea, "in those days the Irish were wealthy, and had a boat of their own!"

A GERMAN, who was asked if lager beer was intoxicating, replied: "Vell, I trinks from seventy to eighty glasses a day, und I feel all straight in mine upper story for any kind of beesiness, but I can't tell vat it voud do mit a man vat makes a swill-tub of himself."

OH, what do you think, Mr. Lillybrow? The other day I was taken for twenty-five, and I am only eighteen!" "Haw! Wonder what you'll be taken for when you're twenty-five?" For better for worse, I hope!" Mr. Lillybrow looks pensive.

A QUARRELSOME couple were discussing the subjects of epitaphs and tombstones, and the husband said: "My dear, what kind of a stone do you suppose they will give me when I die?" "Brimstone, my love," was the affectionate reply.

AN Indiana lecturer began by saying, "Wives, obey your husbands," when thirty-eight women got up and left the room. After they had gone he resumed: "Wives, obey your husbands, is an old saying which is only called up for the purpose," etc.

A LADY in Winnipauk recently left the following note for the milkman: "Mr. H——d pleas to put in wun qart, and leve me sum more tikets and ef this note shud blo awa and yo kant fine it, pleas leve me the tikets all the sam."

A YOUNG man at San Jose, Cal., bet that he could get a billiard ball into his mouth. He succeeded, and hereafter will get the ball in quite easily. The doctor had to rip his mouth a little to get it out.

THE most trying circumstances under which a boy can be placed is when another boy in the alley is winking at him, and his father is offering him a nickel to carry in a pile of wood.

NEW YORK *Commercial*:—There is said to be a decline in the bar of England. We should like to hear of a bar in America where any one was ever known to decline.

A BUFFALO merchant bought and sold a million pounds of dried apples last year. What a basis for inflation!

Liver and Blood Diseases.

BY R. V. PIERCE, M. D.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become over-taxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical centre of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood, which passes to it from the heart and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, sleepy, or nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels and other organs cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and we have as the result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhœa. Other symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in mouth, internal heat, palpitation, teasing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in throat, bloating of stomach, pain in sides or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions, which gender the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with very small doses daily of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents. 24

IT WAS AN ANCIENT CUSTOM of the Spartans, in order to incalculate among their youth an abhorence of intemperance and its kindred vices, to make their slaves drunk with wine in the public market-places, so that the rising generation, upon whom would some day devolve the honor and safety of the Lacedemomian Republic, might see before them all the ghastly details of the drunkard's disgrace, his loss of reason, and of physical strength. 'Twere well, perhaps, to-day, could some of our young men contemplate a similar instructive lesson drawn from the life, showing them, by a sharply drawn contrast, the advantages and true loveliness of abstinence and virtue.

For such as appreciate these, VINEGAR BITTERS is the beverage best adapted, it being purely a vegetable draught, devoid of alcohol or mineral poisons, and possessing all the virtues, but none of the damning curses, of the different poisons which year by year are sweeping away thousands of dollars and lives. 42

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment may be used to advantage where any Liniment is desirable. In cases of severe cramps and pains in the stomach, it is undoubtedly the best article that can be used internally.

Habitual constipation leads to the following results: Inflammation of the kidneys, sick and nervous headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, loss of appetite and strength; all of which may be avoided by being regular in your habits, and taking, say one of *Parson's Purgative Pills* nightly for four or six weeks. 2

$10,000 REWARD can safely be offered for a more infallible cure for *Piles* than ANAKESIS. The cures performed by this wonderful remedy are simply miraculous. Lotions, ointments, and internal remedies produce more harm than good, but ANAKESIS is an external remedy, a simple suppository, supports the tumors, acts as a soothing poultice and medicine, gives instant relief, and cures absolutely. All Doctors prescribe it. Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists everywhere, and sent free by mail from Principal Depot, 46 Walker St., New York. 6

THE noblest aim of science is to relieve human suffering. Its highest triumph is found in DR. HICKMAN'S RHEUMATIC ELIXIR, a remedy of the highest character and standing. Acute or chronic *Rheumatism, Gout*, and all aches and pains which are caused by the above diseases, give way before its beneficent power. For sale by all respectable Druggists. Price $1. If your Druggist has not got it, take no other, but send $1 direct to the Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer, DR. WM. H. HICKMAN, 336 South Second St., Philadelphia, Pa. Also Manufacturer of DR. HICKMAN'S ELECTRIC FLUID for *Neuralgia, Headache and Toothache.*

Tape Worm! Tape Worm!

Tape Worm removed in from 2 to 3 hours with harmless vegetable medicine. The worm passing from the system alive. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head passes. Medicine harmless. Can refer those afflicted to the residents of this city whom I have cured. At my office can be seen hundreds of specimens, measuring from 40 to 150 feet in length. Fifty per cent. of cases of Dyspepsia and disorganizations of Liver are caused by stomach and other worms existing in the alimentary canal. Worms, a disease of the most dangerous character, are so little understood by the medical men of the present day. Call and see the original and only worm destroyer, or send for a circular which will give a full description and treatment of all kinds of worms; enclose 3 cent stamp for return of the same. Dr. E. F. Kunkel can tell by seeing the patient whether or not they are troubled with worms, and by writing and telling the symptoms, &c., the Doctor will answer by mail. DR. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 242 N. NINTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (Advice at office or by mail, free.) Seat, Pin and Stomach worms also removed

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